

Lidar Turbulence Sensor Flight Results



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ACLAIM Test Team

Aviation Safety Program

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OUTLINE

- BACKGROUND
- OBJECTIVES
- PREVIOUS ACLAIM FLIGHT ACTIVITY
- FLIGHT CONFIGURATION
- FLIGHT CASE STUDIES
- SUMMARY
- FOLLOW-ON EFFORTS





Weather Accident Prevention (WxAP) Program

Aviation Safety Program

 Turbulence Prediction and Warning Systems (TPAWS):

Develop and augment knowledge of both the turbulence phenomena and the effects of turbulence on aircraft, and develop technologies to detect convection and *clear air turbulence* and mitigate the effects on aircraft passengers and crew.

- Flight Demonstrate Conceptual Lidar-based Turbulence Sensor, WxAP Milestone #18
- Performance Assessment of Lidar-based Turbulence Systems, WxAP Milestone #25





Turbulence Product Development Team Over-All Objective

- Develop a robust detection capability that spans the full range of turbulence environments
 - Provide Timely Reliable Tactical Warning to:
 - Deviate,
 - Institute Cabin Safety Measures, and/or
 - Institute Mitigation Measures
 - Provide Real-Time Alerts to AWIN Network



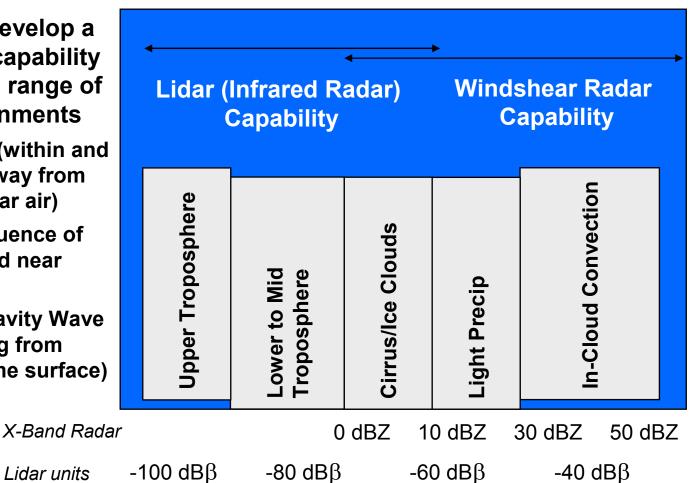
Complete Turbulence Detection Capability Provided through Dual RF and IR Wavelength Radar

Aviation Safety Program

TPAWS Objective: Develop a robust detection capability that spans the full range of turbulence environments

- Convective Storms (within and as far as 40 miles away from visible clouds in clear air)
- Jet Stream (at confluence of multiple streams and near boundaries)
- Mountain and/or Gravity Wave (upward propagating from disturbances near the surface)

Lidar units

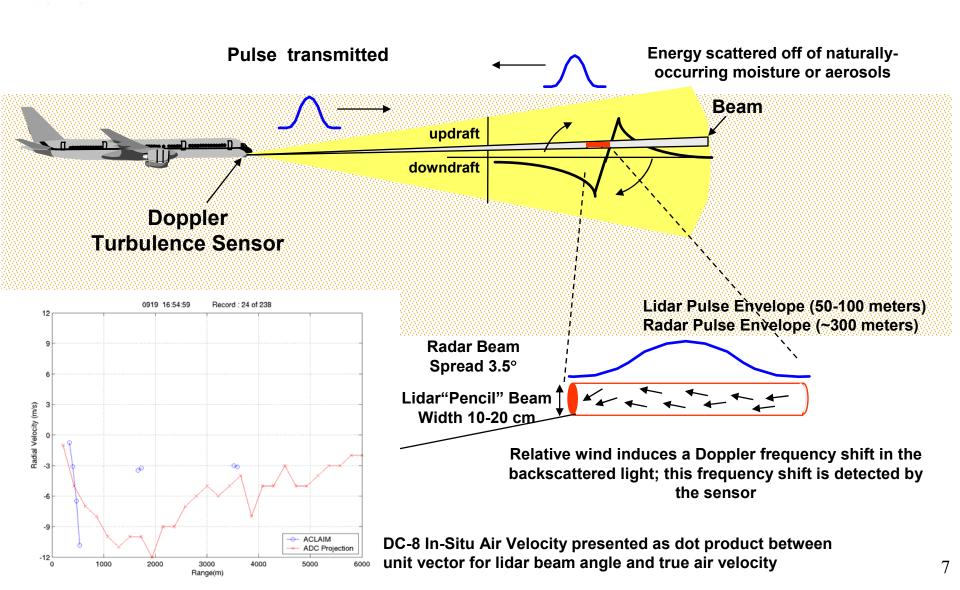








ACLAIM vs. DC-8 In-Situ Line-of-Site Air Velocity Measurements





Lidar Turbulence Detection Technology Readiness Development Needs

- Lidar needs are similar to those for microwave radar and include:
 - definition and characterization of hazard
 - hazard algorithm for quantifying the threat
 - validated algorithm(s) for using the IR radar to detect, discriminate, and quantify the threat
 - simulation test case development
 - validated system performance with properly designed field tests
- ACLAIM flights are focused on validation of system performance under cruise conditions to the extent possible without scanning capability (no beam-scanning capability was available for the DC-8 installation)





Lidar Flight Testing: Identified Objectives and Needs

- Flight hours at cruise altitudes
 - identified as a major gap
 - defining turbulence signatures
- Flight hours in moderate or stronger turbulence
 - mid-level altitudes with focus on convective and breaking wave turbulence
 - performance envelope for onboard radar and lidar
- Extended data sets for aerosol/turbulence correlation modeling
- Scanning versus single line of sight configuration
 - scanning will enable better characterization of turbulent events
 - more direct comparison with radar for joint tests
 - include a mixture of both modes



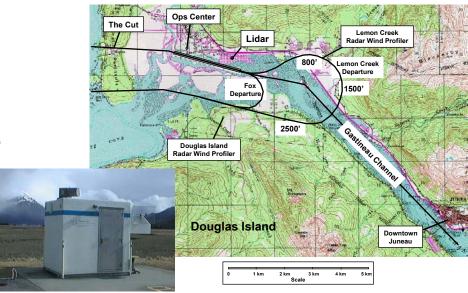


Lidar Pre-AvSP (1998)

Aviation Safety Program

Juneau lidar deployment

- characterization of low altitude wind shear and turbulence
- generated validated data sets to support development of lidar turbulence and wind shear detection algorithms



ACLAIM/Electra flights

- Detected light to moderate turbulence at ranges between 3 and 6 miles ahead
- Penetrated turbulence to verify
- Operated 15 hours in a variety of conditions from ground to 25kft







Lidar Background Summary

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Emphasis areas

- flight testing
- algorithm development and associated performance analyses

Flight tests accomplished CY98-03

- NASA ACLAIM Electra flights
- industry-funded B-720 flights
- DC-8 flights piggy-back on CAMEX-4 and KAMP (FY01)
- DC-8 piggy-back with Cold Land Processes (CLPX) and Coastal Eddy Experiments

Algorithm work highly leveraged

- NCAR and CTI developments
- synergy with radar work (NCAR & RTI)
- Parallel industry program to develop a clear air turbulence product
 - focus is on cost reduction and reliability improvement



Av\$SP

ACLAIM Overview

- CLPX and CAMEX-4 piggyback
- 3 rack installation
 - High rack, Low rack, Chiller
 - •2 seats at high rack
- Integrated AFRL/NASA lidar system hardware with Class IIIb laser
- •Fixed azimuth (~1.65°) and hand-cranked elevation periscope installed at DC-8 Flight Station 1015
- Several Instrument Check Flights (ICF) and 30 research flights
- •~163 hours of flight time / ~2 hours dedicated time
- •~330 GB of flight data





COHERENT : ... TECHNOLOGIES. INC.

Lidar Transceiver and Data Acquisition and Control System

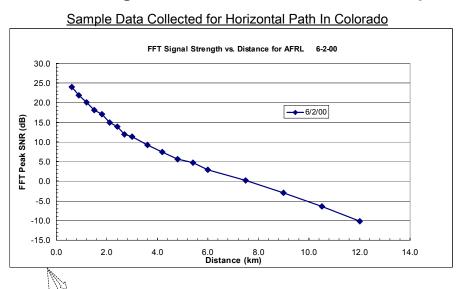
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AFRL Transceiver Specs after Fall 02 tune-up at CTI

- -2.0125 μm wavelength, 9.3 mJ (out of telescope), 650 nsec pulse duration, 100 Hz PRF
- -8 cm beam diameter, 10 cm aperture, internal telescope focused at 2.5 km
- -14% system efficiency
- -horizontal path data show range performance to 10-12 km (Colorado data)

NASA Data Acquisition and Control System

- -50 m/sec analog bandpass for Doppler velocity
- -Bandpass centered on DC-8-supplied (1Hz) True Air Speed component parallel to lidar direction
- -90m range gates, 1sec averaging, data collection range selected as 12km
- -Flight data file size set to 4min to expedite storage and analysis









CAMEX-4 ACLAIM Flights

ACLAIM CAMEX-4												
Flight	DC-8 Flight#	Date	Flight Duration (hr)	Flight Type	Target	Other A/C	Data (GB)	Data (CDs)				
ICF1	01-04-03	8/3/2001	2	ICF		-	2.0	3				
ICF2	01-04-04	8/8/2001	3	ICF		1	2.5	5				
1		8/18/2001	5	0.4.1.4.5.1/	Andros Island	ER2	7.6	15				
2	01-04-07	8/20/2001	8	CAMEX		ER2	8.9	17				
3	01-04-08	8/25/2001	2	ICF	buoy off Cape Kennedy	-	5.7	10				
4	01-04-09	9/3/2001	5	KAMP	Keys	ER2, P3	8.8	16				
5	01-04-10	9/6/2001	2	KAMP	Keys / TRM		7.1	13				
6	01-04-11	9/7/2001	5	KAMP	Tampa - Gulf	ER2	10.9	20				
7	01-04-12		5	KAMP	Keys		7.4	20				
8	01-04-13	9/10/2001	8.5	CAMEX			18.2	35				
9	01-04-14	9/15/2001	6.5	CAMEX	Gabrielle		16.0	29				
10	01-04-15	9/19/2001	5	KAMP	Keys		12.0	22				
11	01-04-16	9/22/2001	8	CAMEX		,	20.1	37				
12	01-04-17		8		Humberto		19.7	36				
13	01-04-18	9/24/2001	8.25	CAMEX	Humberto	ER2, P3	21.9	40				
			81.3				168.9	318				





CLPX and Coastal Eddy ACLAIM Flights

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	ACLAIM				
Flight	DC-8 Flight#	Start Date	Takeoff	Landing	Flight Duration (hours)
Experimental Flight 1	030302	3/12/2003	21:05:06	0:06:10	3
Experimental Flight 2	030303	3/17/2003	15:25:XX	19:13:59	4
Experimental Flight 3	030304	3/20/2003	15:38:04	16:40:23	1
Transit Flight	030305	3/24/2003	16:58:26	21:34:56	4.5
CLPX Flight 1	030306	3/25/2003	18:22:43	1:33:01	7
CLPX Flight 2	030307	3/28/2003	18:20:XX	1:03:21	6.5
CLPX Flight 3	030308	3/30/2003	18:26:23	1:02:04	6.5
CLPX Flight 4/transit	030309	3/31/2003	~17:00	23:03:08	6
Coastal Eddy 1	030310	4/14/2003	15:55:45	18:26:25	2.5
Coastal Eddy 2	030311	4/15/2003	19:15:58	22:36:44	3.25
Coastal Eddy 3	030312	4/16/2003	15:05:39	21:17:30	5.25
Coastal Eddy 4	030313	4/18/2003	15:59:33	~21:40	5.5
Coastal Eddy 5	030314	4/19/2003	15:07:58	21:24:25	6
Coastal Eddy 6	030315	4/21/2003	15:06:44	22:44:54	7.5
Coastal Eddy 7	030316	4/22/2003	0:54:14	6:20:25	6.5
Search & Rescue					
ACLAIM Dedicated	030317	4/23/2003	20:00:05		2
Coastal Eddy 8*	030318	4/28/2003	14:35:40	21:09:22	6.5
Totals					83.5



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NASA DC-8 Facility with Lidar Periscope Installed





ACLAIM Installation – High Rack Operator-Side







ACLAIM Installation – High Rack Forward-Side









ACLAIM Installation – Low Rack







ACLAIM Installation – Chiller

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Note:

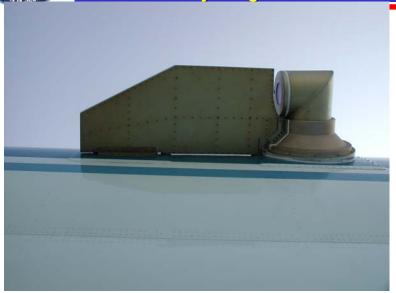
Oversize COTS recirculating iso-thermal bath used for cost savings and breadboard/brassboard flexibility.

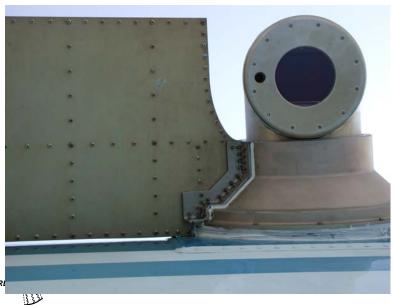
Current generation systems have replaced this with an internal recirculating loop with thermo-electric temperature control (similar to those used in PC's with liquid-cooled CPU's).





ACLAIM Installation – Hand-Operated Periscope for Setting Elevation Angle









ACLAIM Installation – Situation Awareness Using Camera Mounted in Lidar Periscope



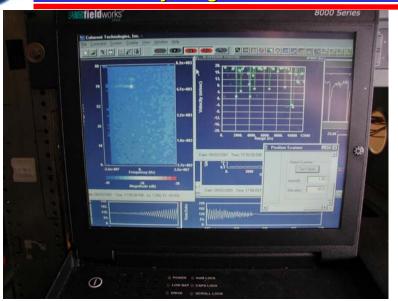


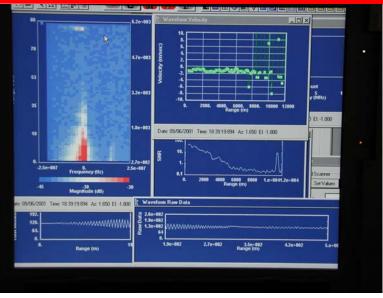


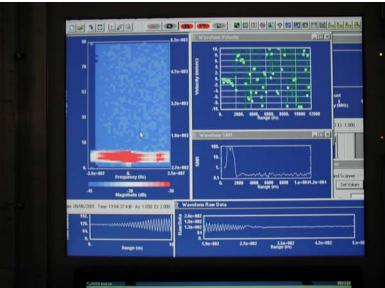




ACLAIM Operator's Screen Sample





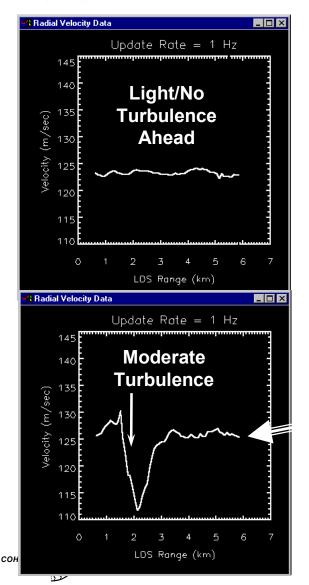


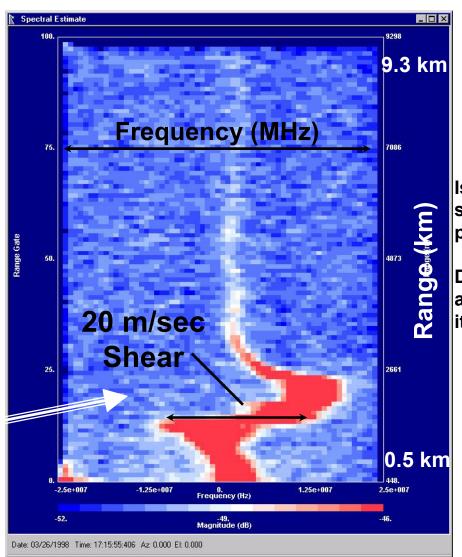




Sample Doppler Spectrum from ACLAIM/Electra

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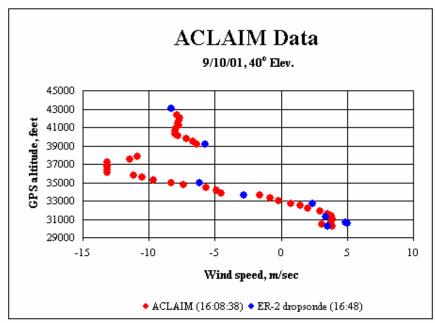


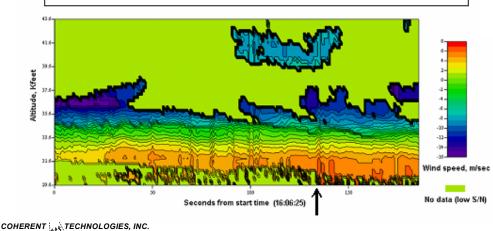
Isolated moderate to severe turbulence patch ahead

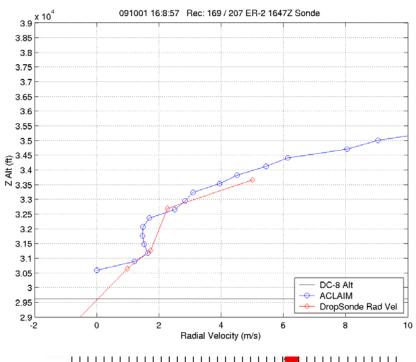
Detected turbulence and later penetrated it for confirmation

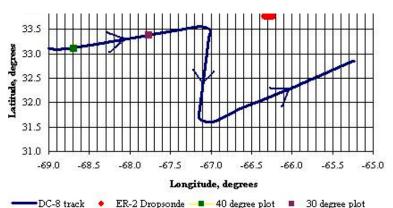


ACLAIM vs Dropsonde Windshear September 10, 2001 Comparison









CLPX and Coastal Eddy Data Discussion

Aviation Safety Program

Four flights:

April 23, 2003 Dedicated ACLAIM flight

Mountain wave

April 28, 2003 Variation in SNR

April 28, 2003 Mountain wave Rotor

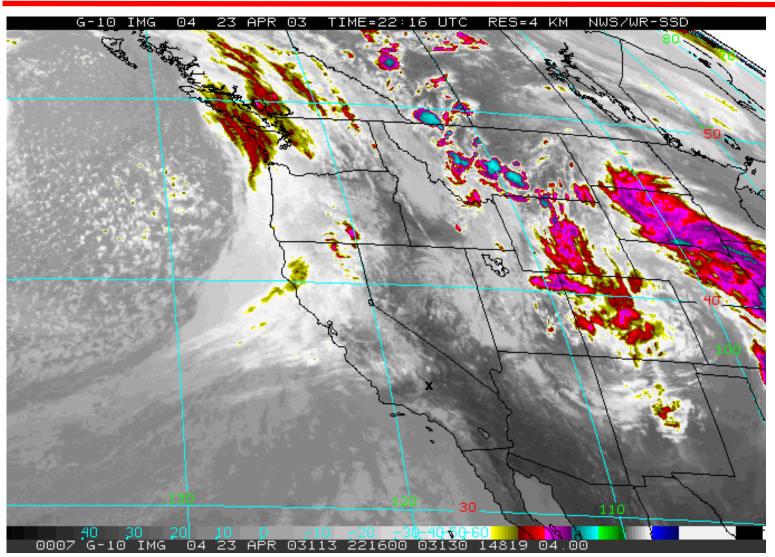
Turbulence

March 17, 2003 Strong Turbulence





April 23, 2003 ACLAIM Mountain Wave Dedicated Flight

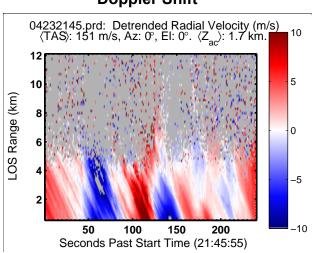


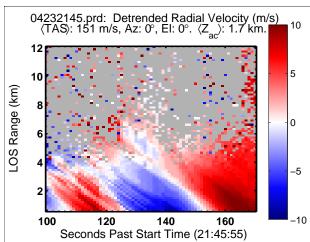


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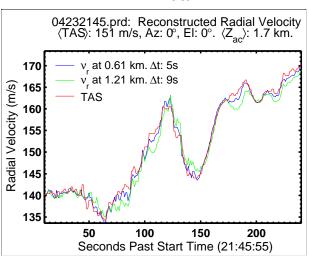
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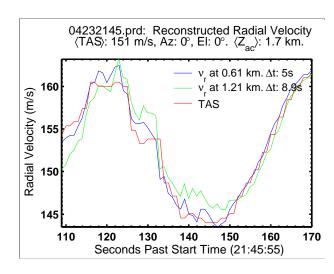
Doppler Shift





1 Hz Data

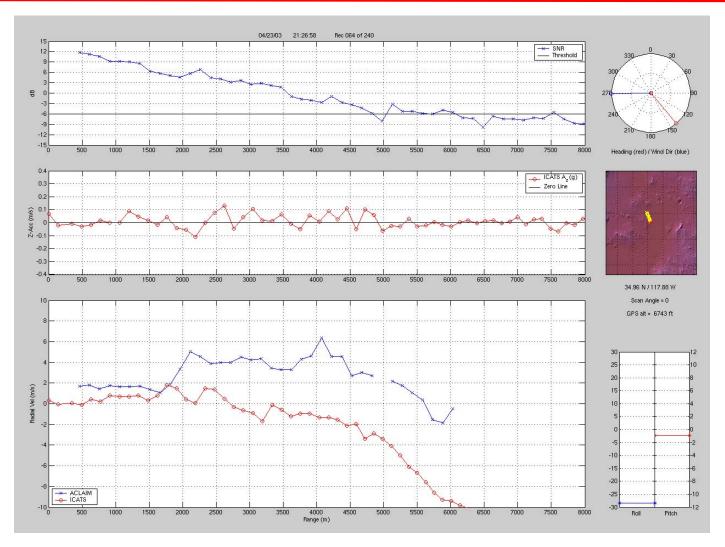






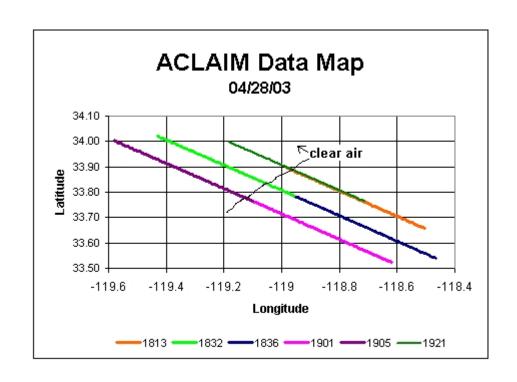


April 23, 2003 ACLAIM Mountain Wave Dedicated Flight



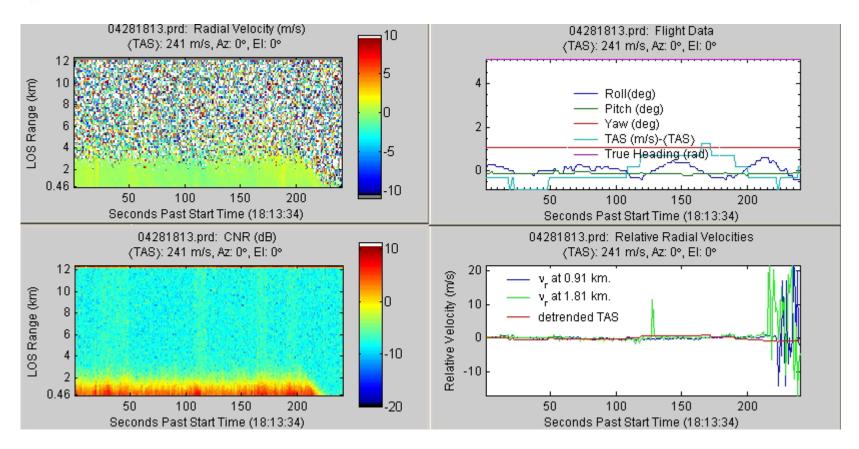






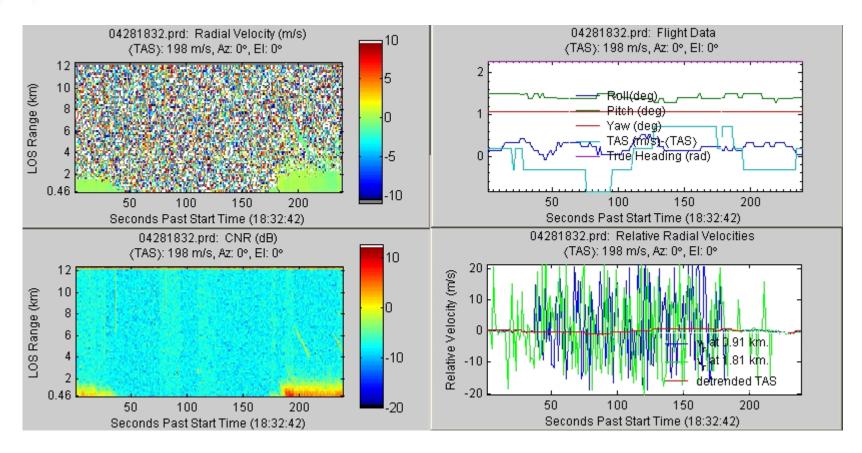






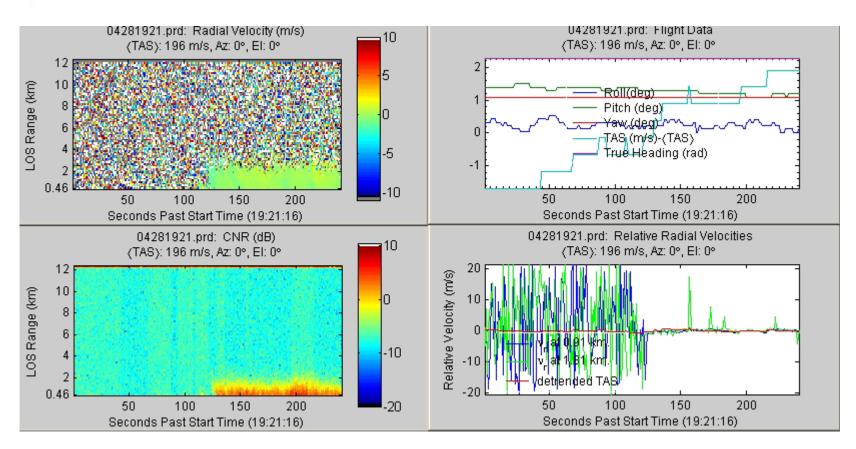






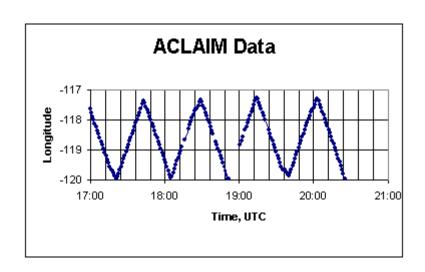


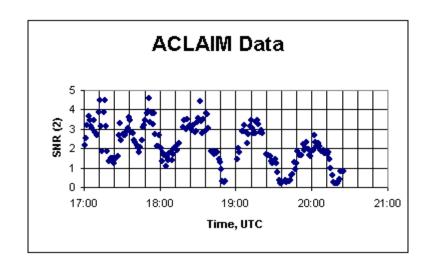


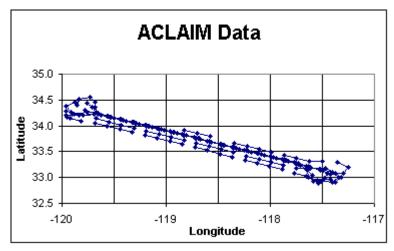








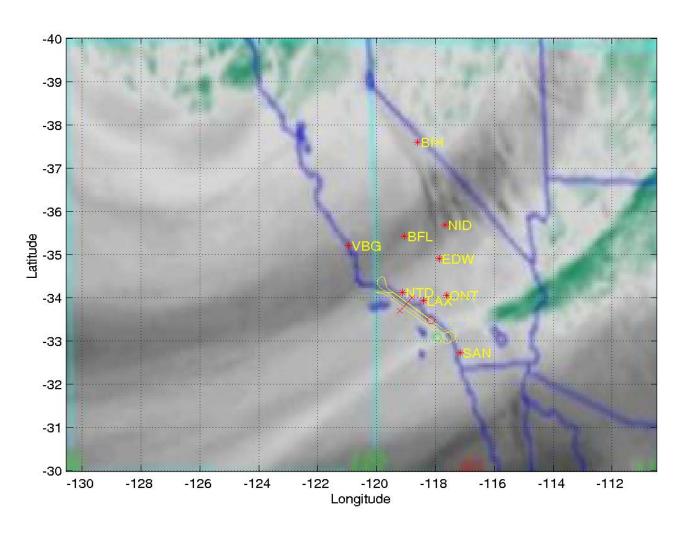




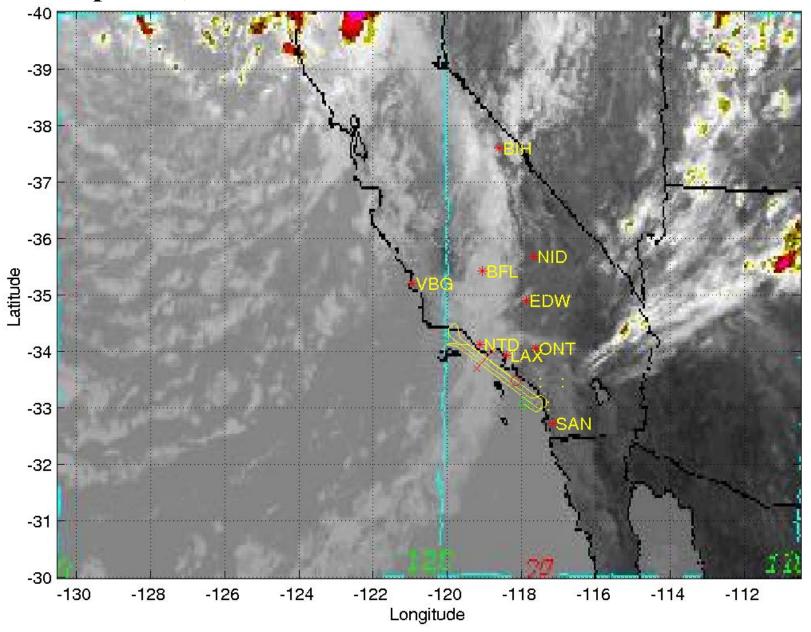




April 28, 2003 Variation in SNR and Mountain Wave Rotor Turbulence



April 28, 2003 Mountain Wave Rotor Turbulence

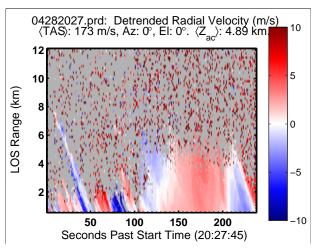


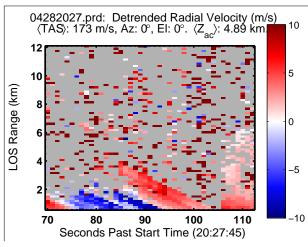
<u>Flight track w/ IR overlay for the April 28 case</u>. Time start = 18:00:00, time stop = 19:30:00



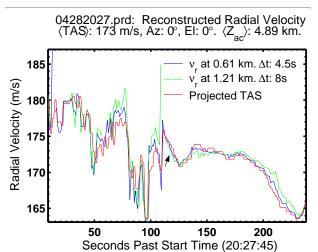
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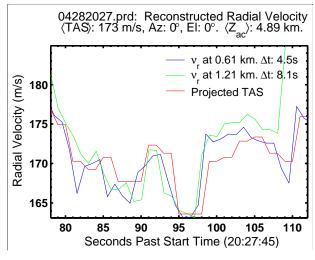
Doppler Shift





1 Hz Data

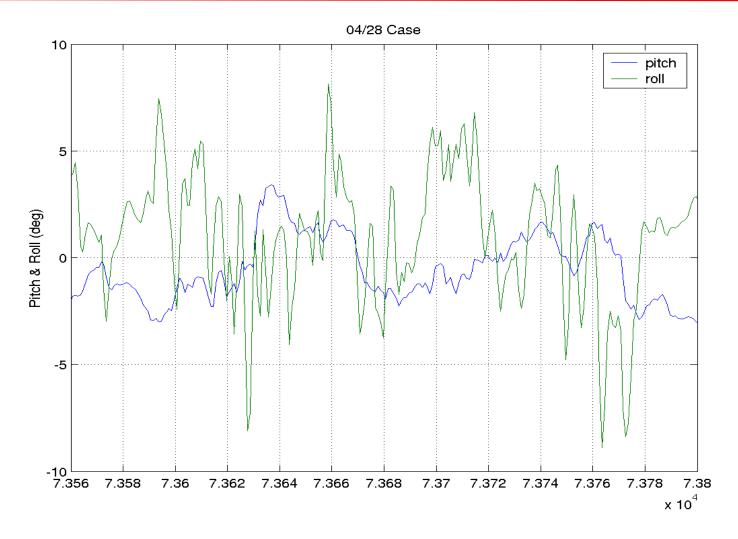








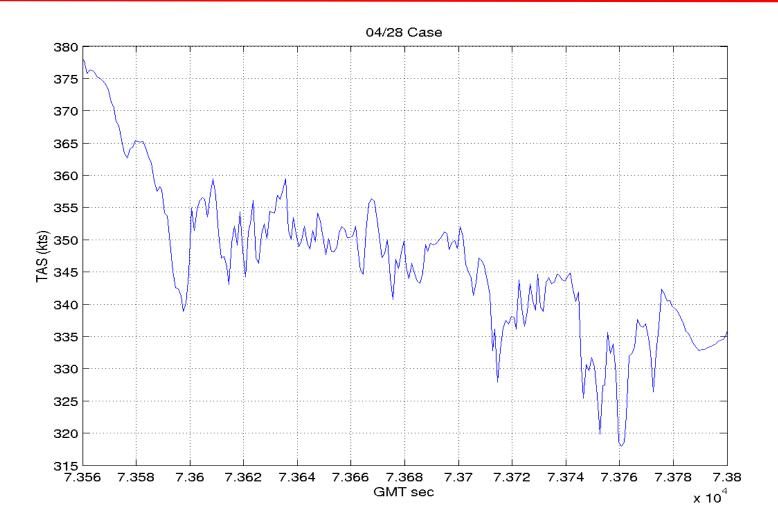
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Aviation Safety Program

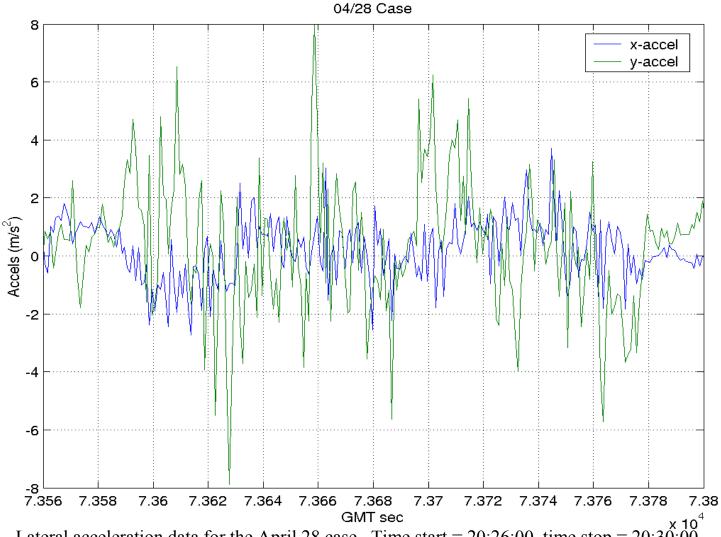








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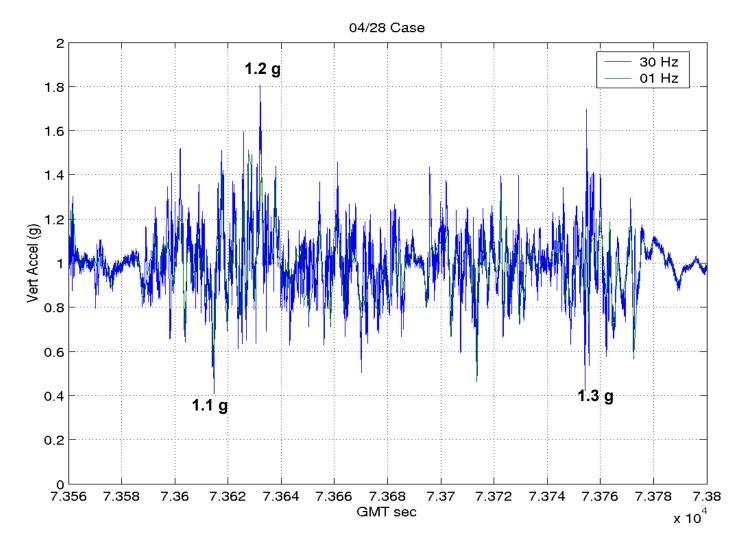




Lateral acceleration data for the April 28 case. Time start = 20:26:00, time stop = 20:30:00



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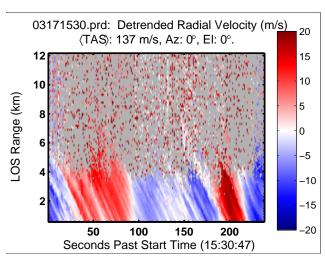
TECHNOLOGIES, IN ertical acceleration data for the April 28 case. Time start = 20:26:00, time stop = 20:30:00

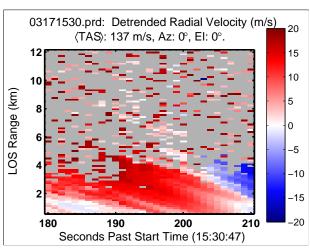


March 17, 2003 Strong Turbulence

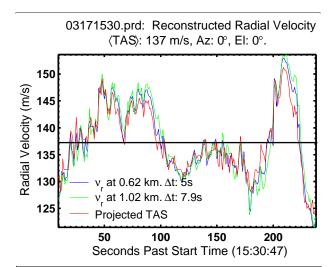
Aviation Safety Program

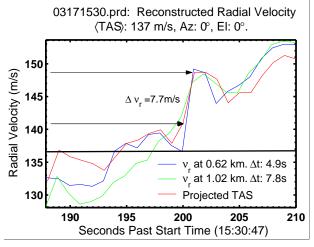
Doppler Shift





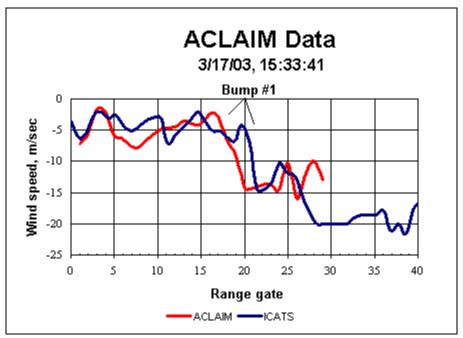
1 Hz Data

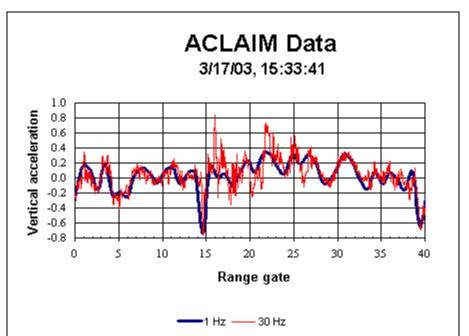






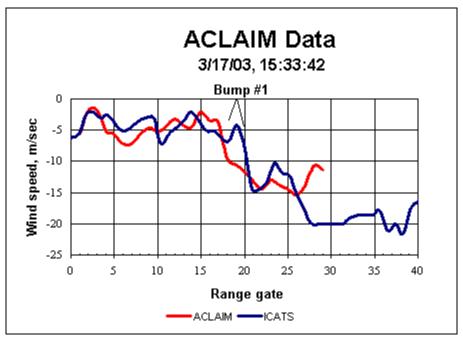


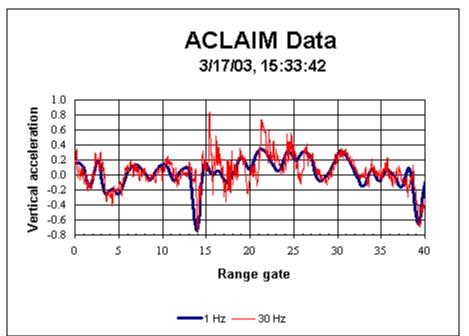






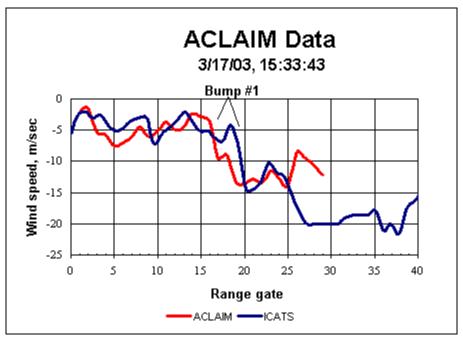


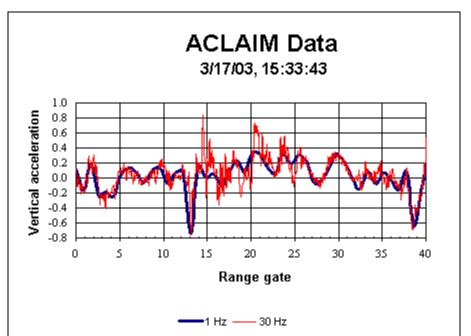






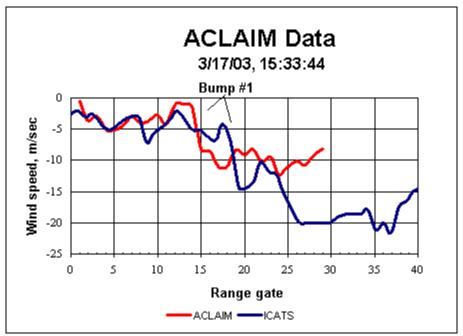


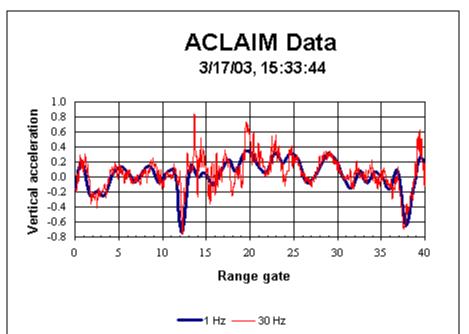






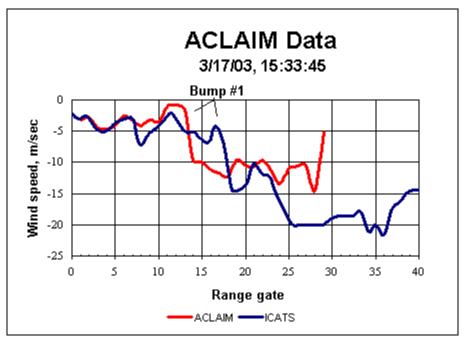


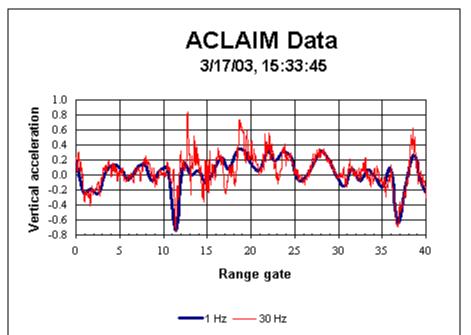






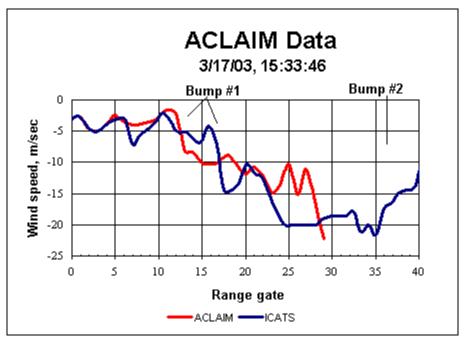


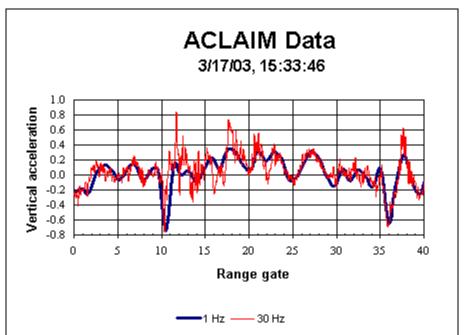






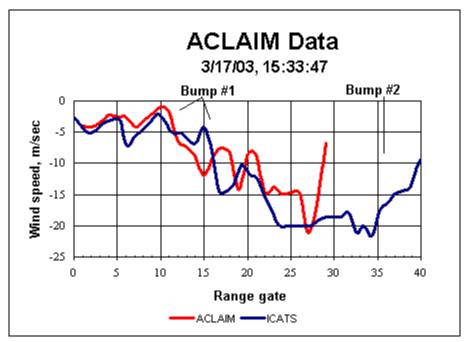


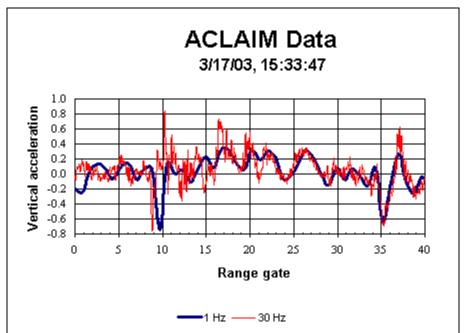






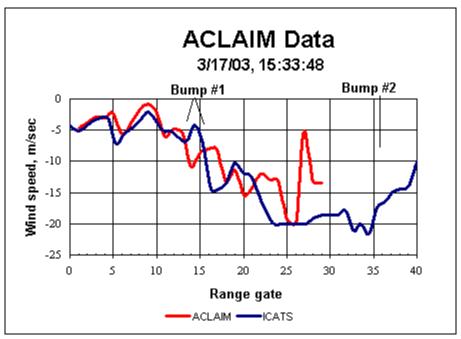


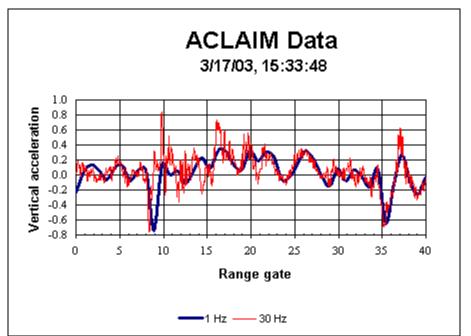






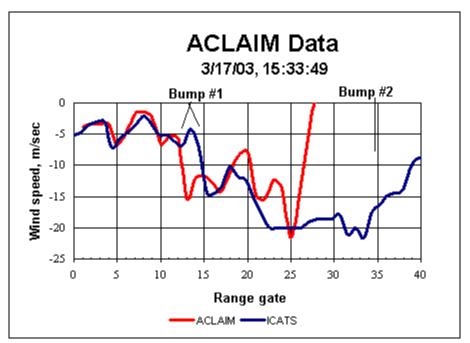


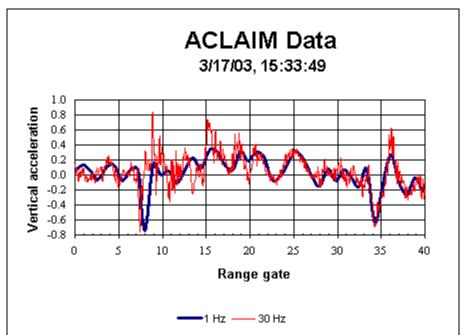






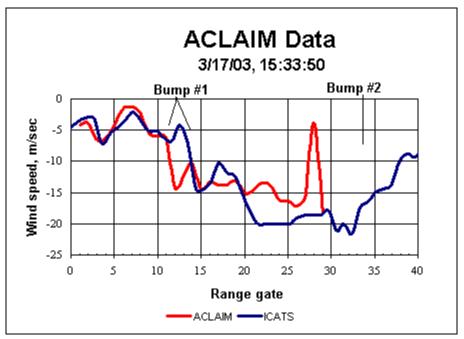


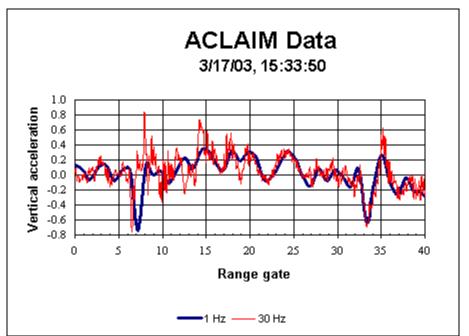






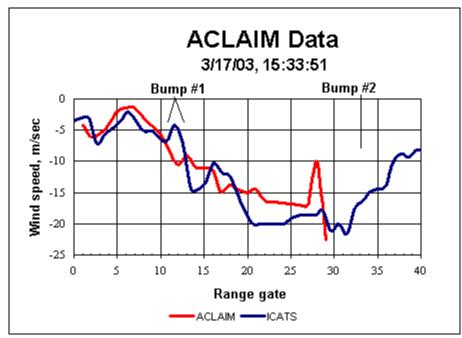


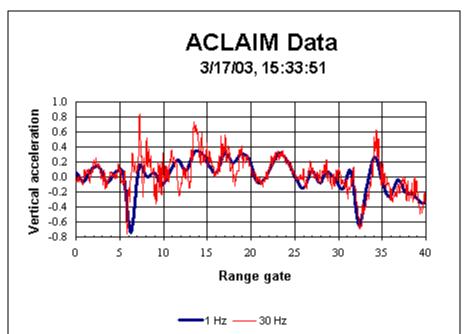






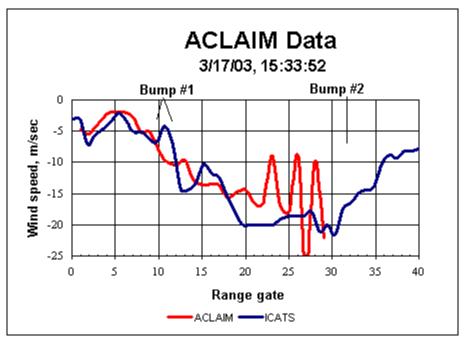


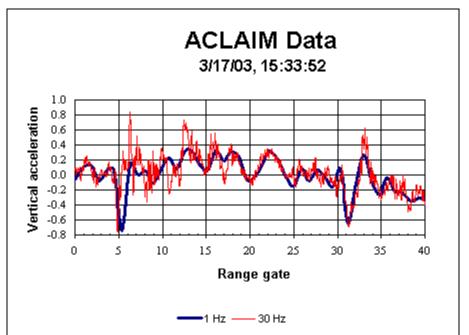






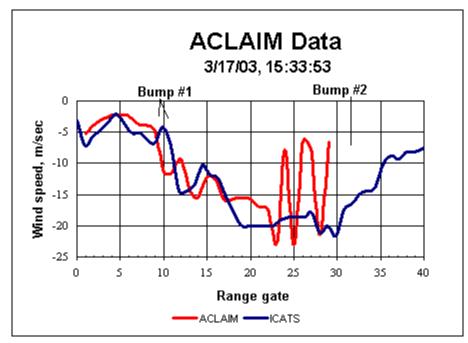


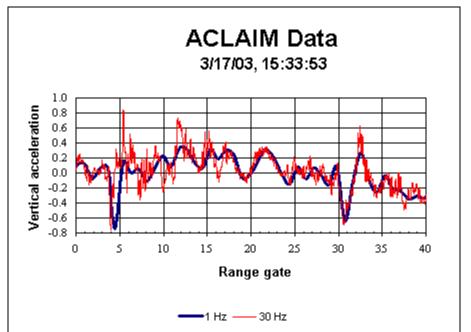






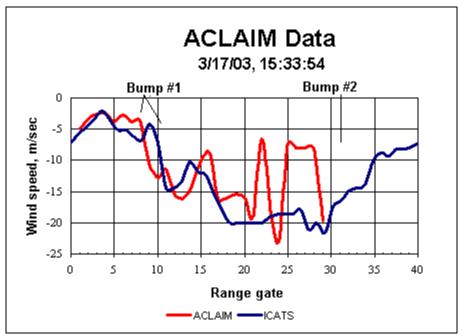


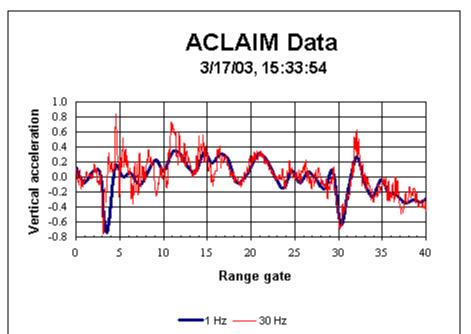






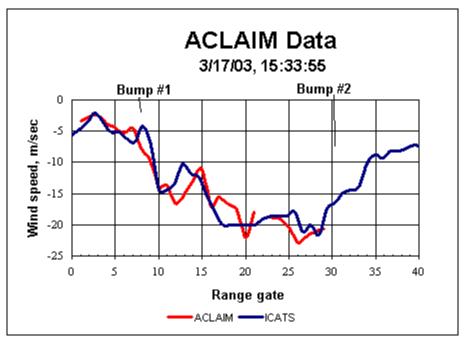


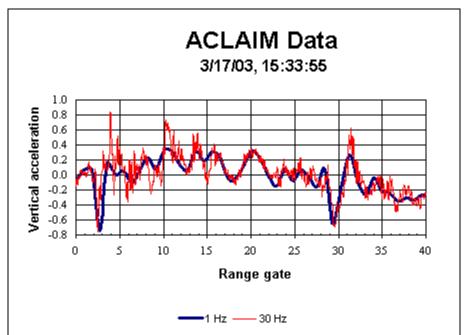






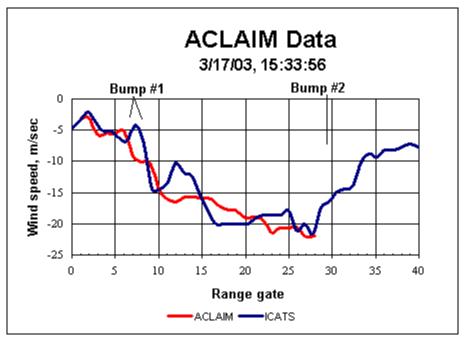


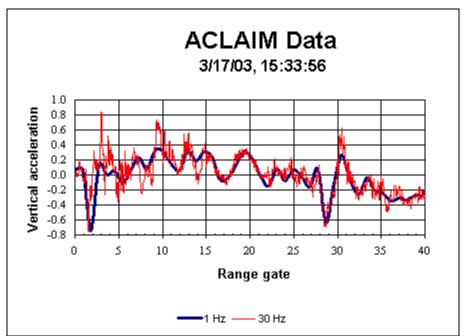






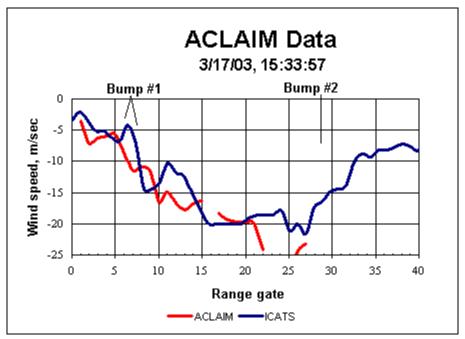


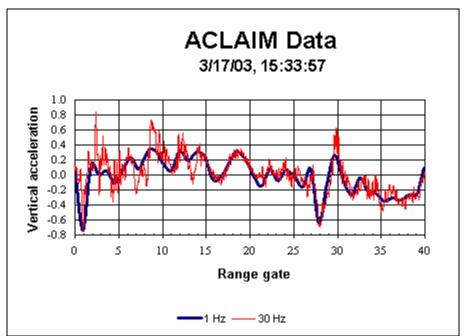






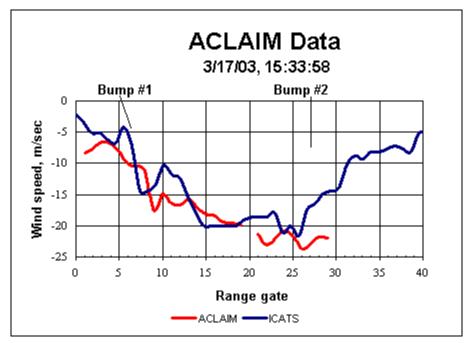


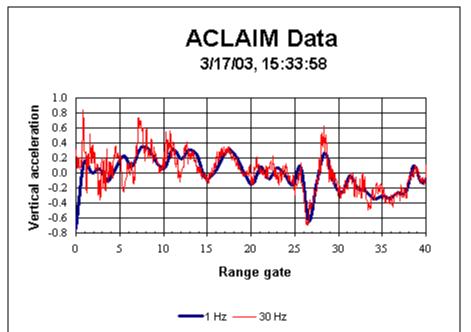






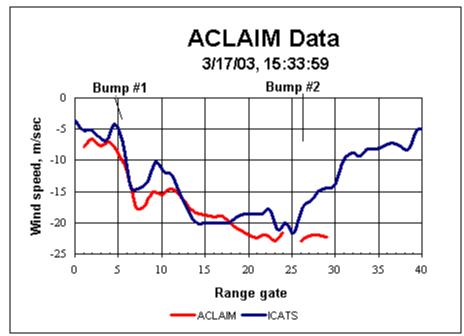


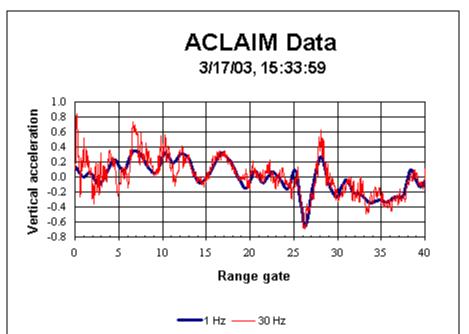






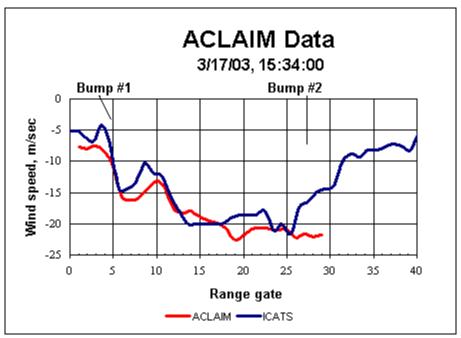


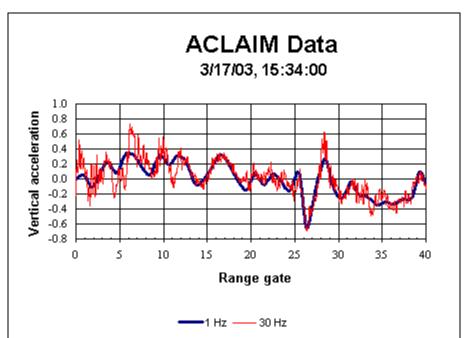






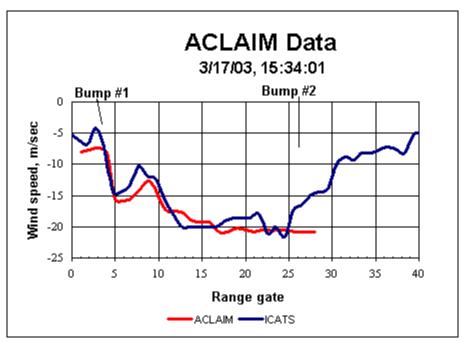


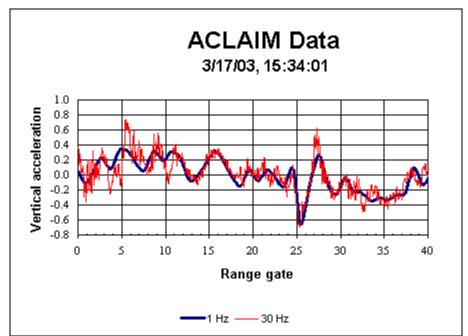






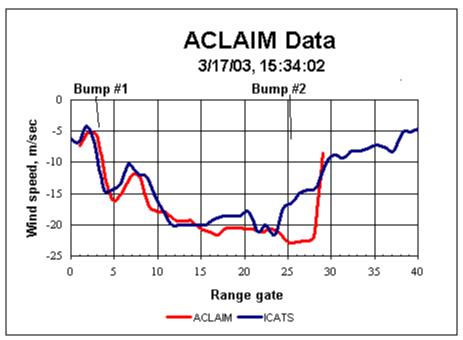


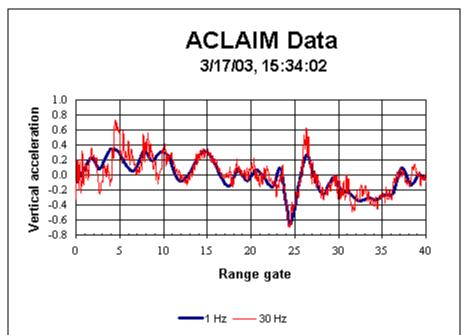






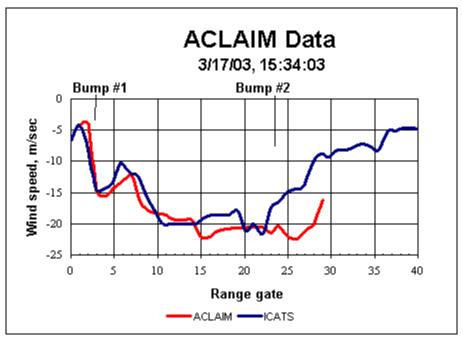


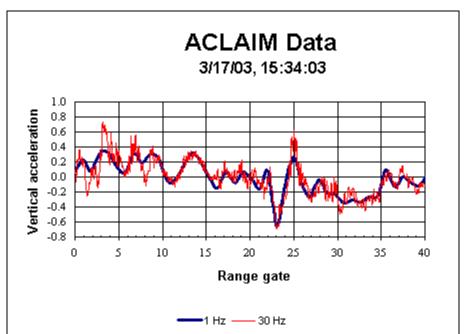






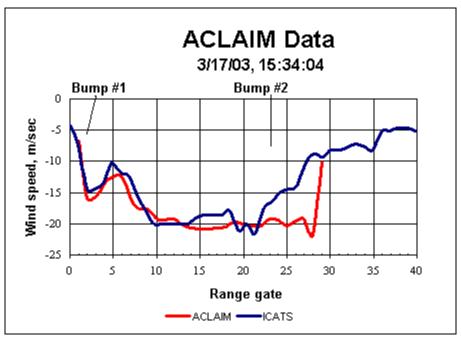


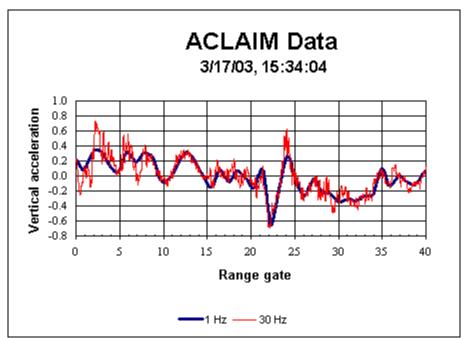






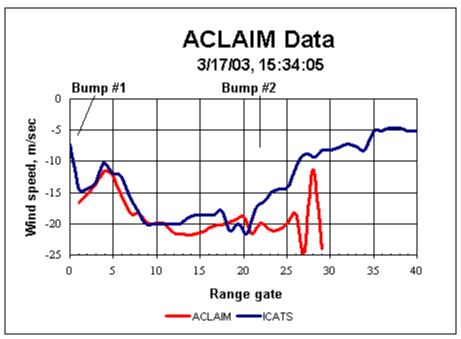


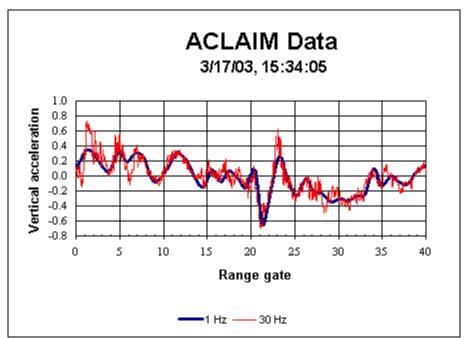






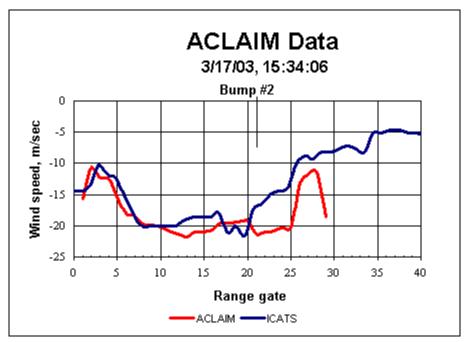


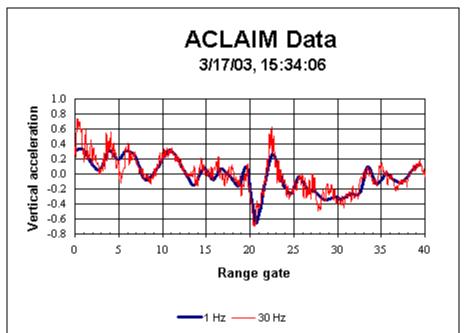






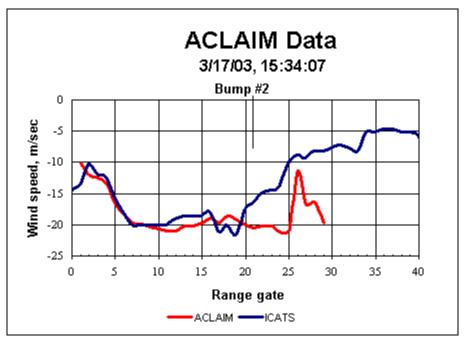


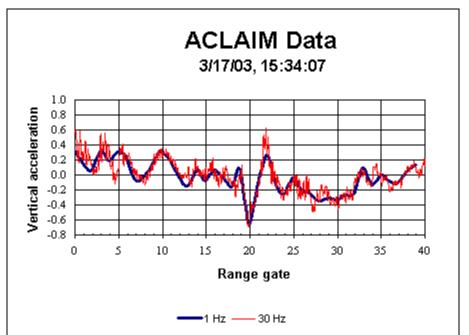






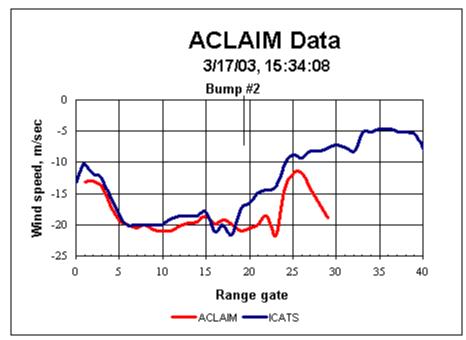


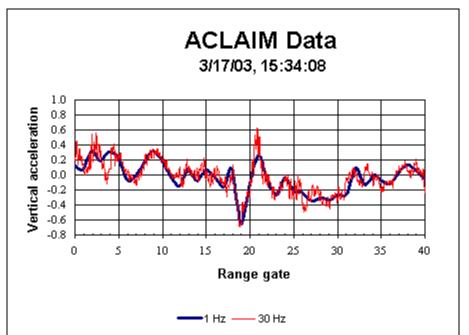






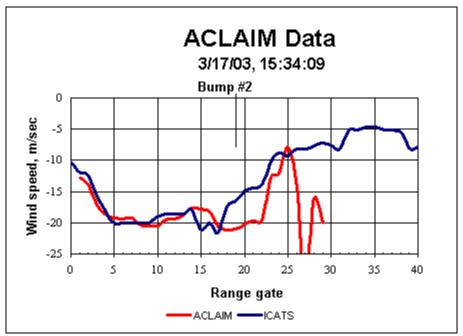


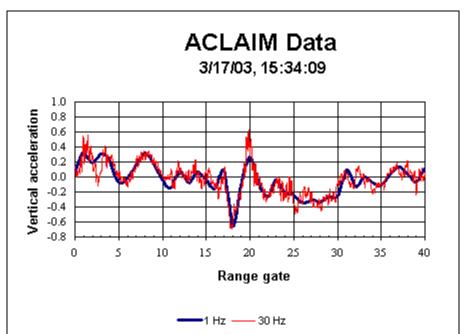






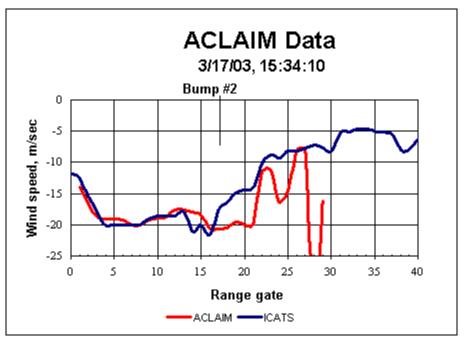


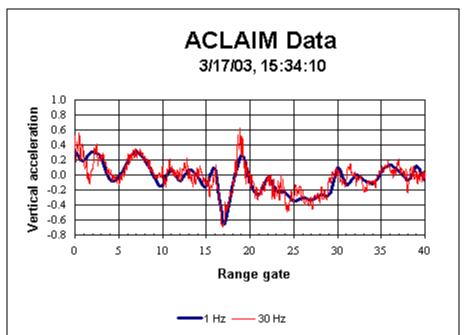






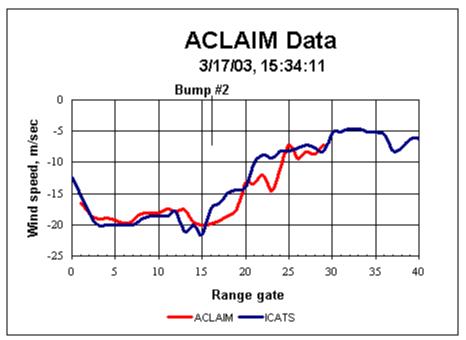


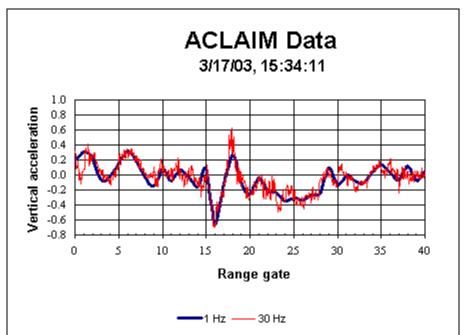






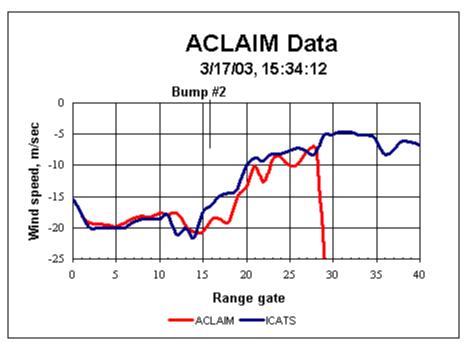


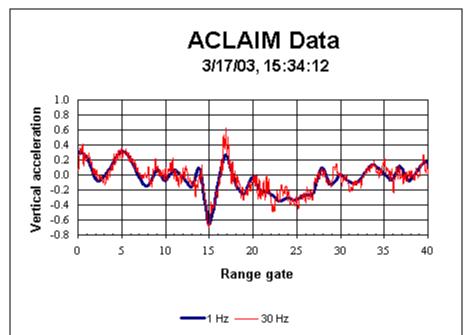






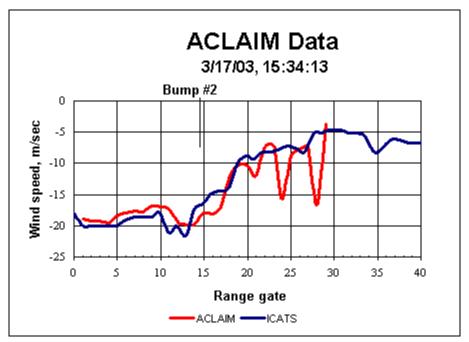


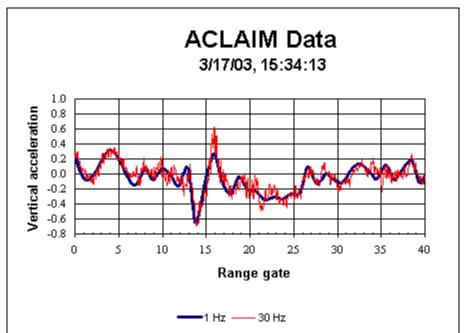






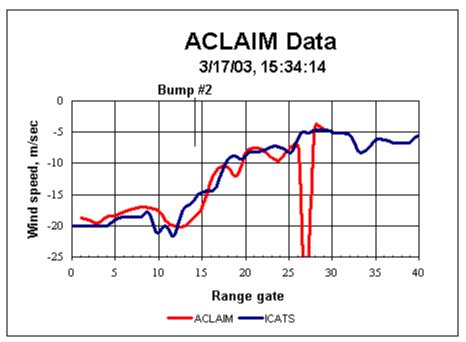


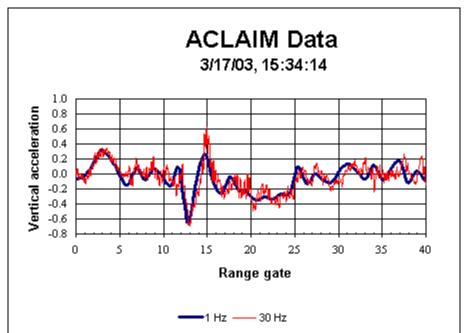






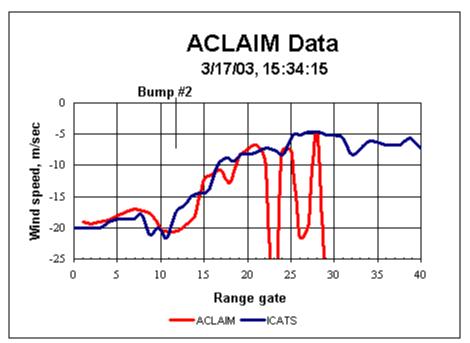


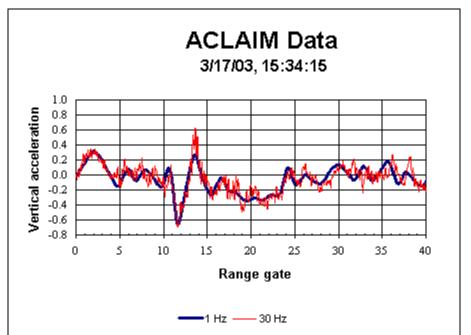






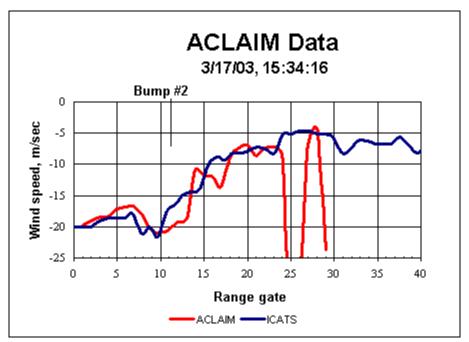


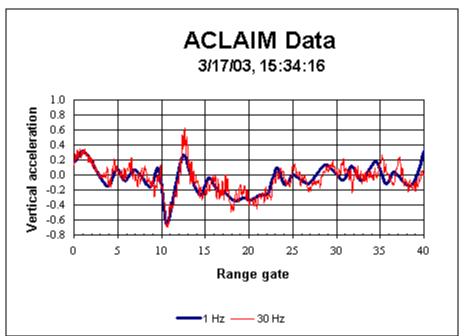






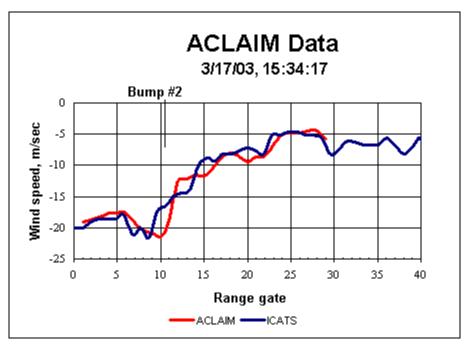


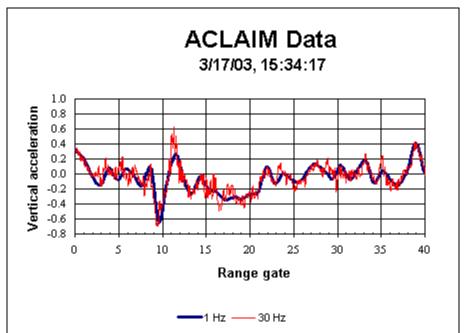






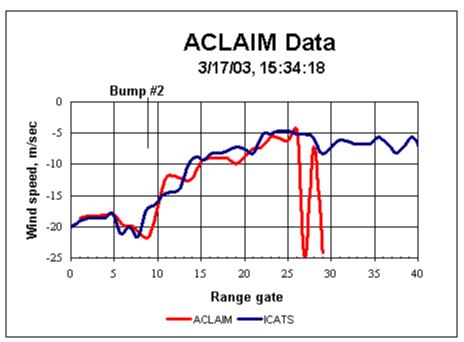


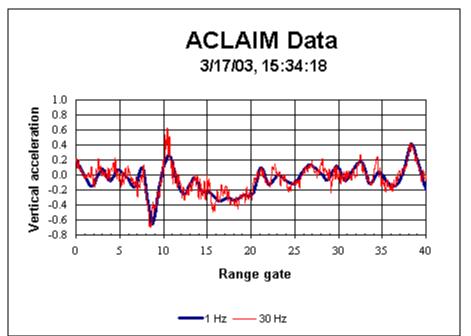






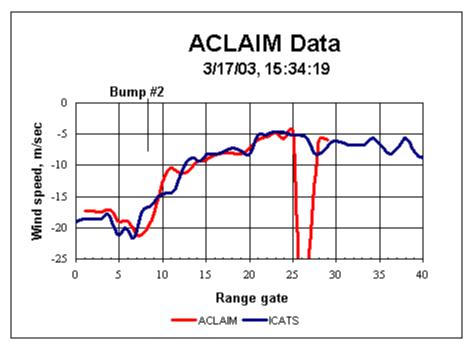


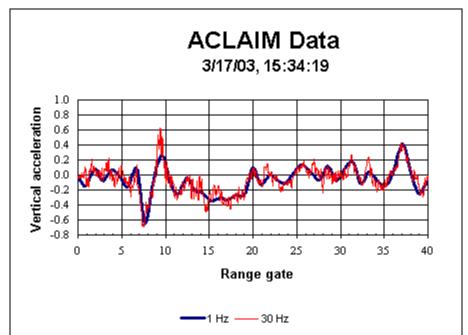






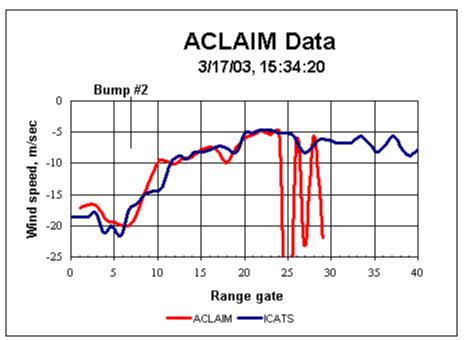


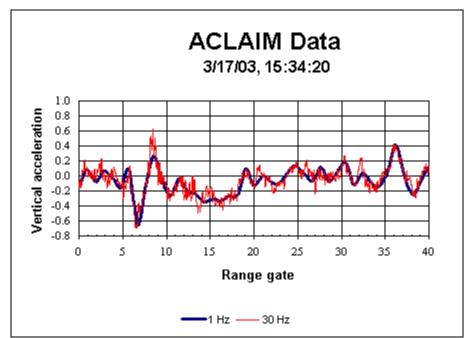






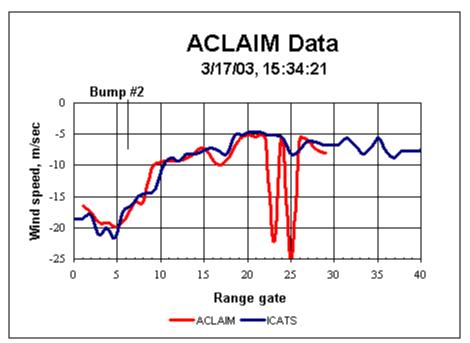


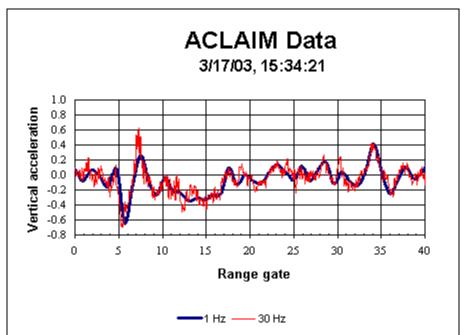






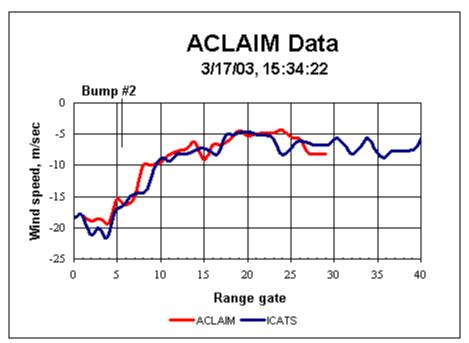


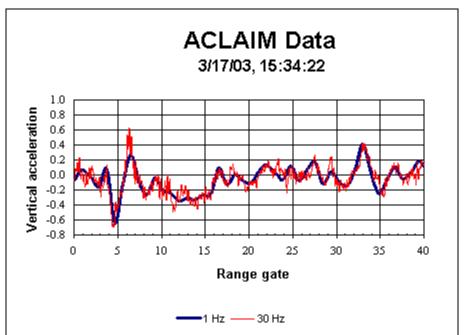






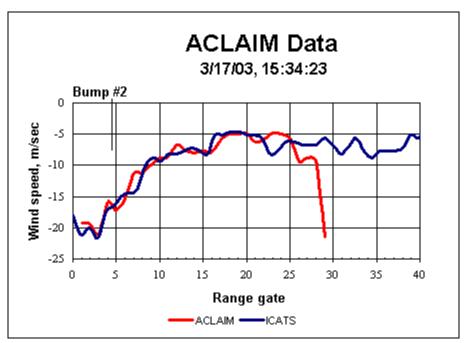


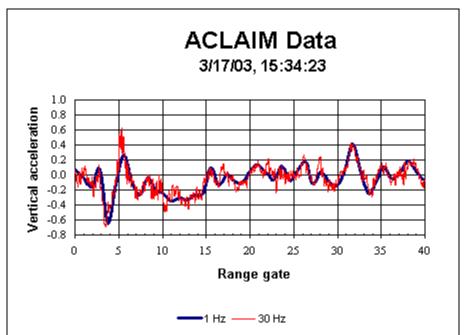






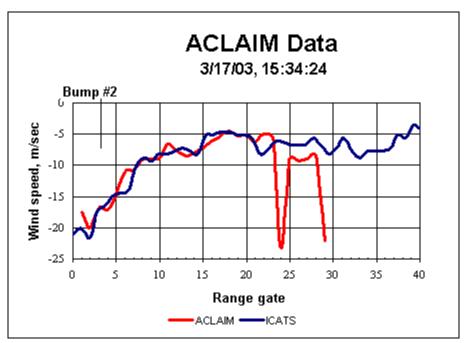


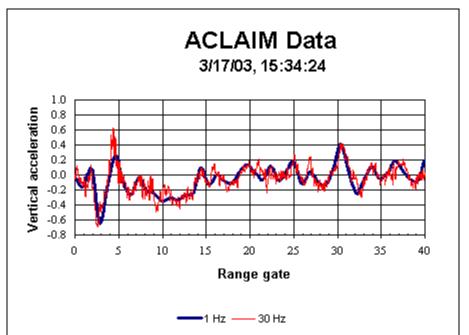






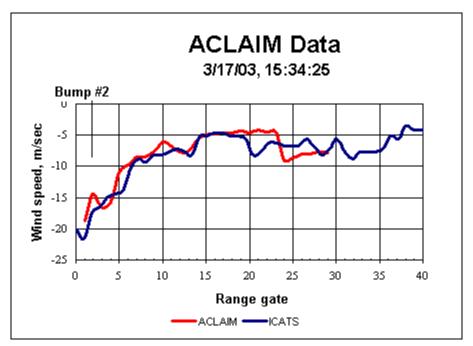


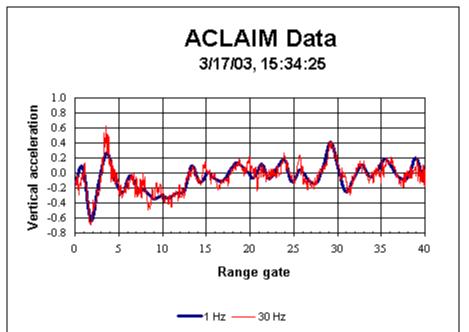






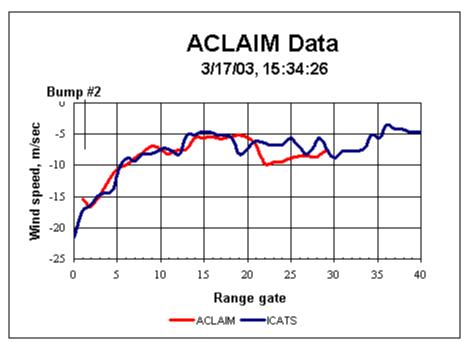


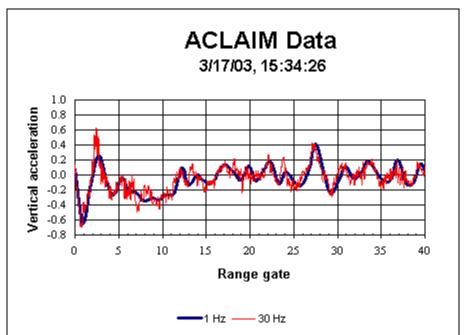






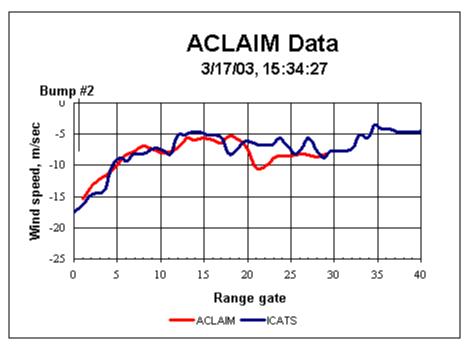


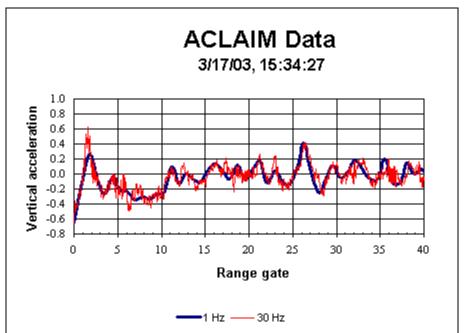






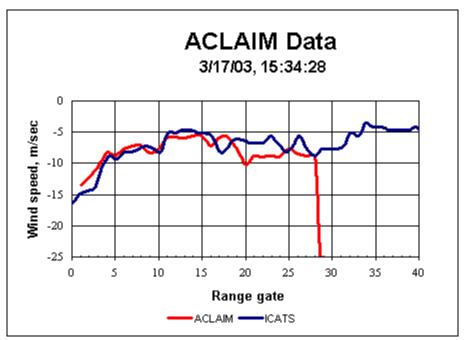


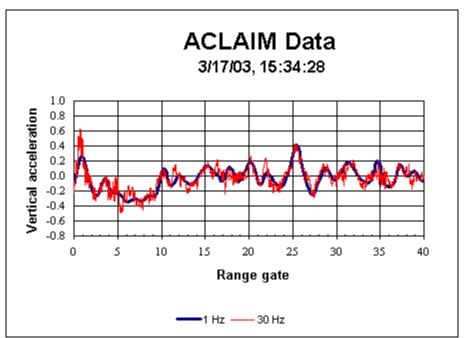
















Summary

Aviation Safety Program

- Demonstrated CAT detection
 - TAS and Lidar highly Correlated
- Validated backscatter model and scaling laws
 - Needed for next generation design
- Achieved range in clear air @ 30-40 kft MSL
 - -2 km demonstrated > 90 % of the time
 - 6-12 km in sub-visible Cirrus





Follow-on Efforts

Aviation Safety Program

- Begin the move to 1.55 micron system with higher power
- Evaluate scanning strategies and algorithms for detailed turbulence characterization
- Verify all-weather coverage for turbulence prediction and warning for combined Radar/Lidar systems

